

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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## A FISHY STORY

That Senator Sherman is a Candidate for the Presidency

TO OPPOSE PRESIDENT HARRISON.

A Reported Result of the Anti-Administration Conference.

ALLEGED THAT PLATT AND QUAY

Have Brought About a Combine That Will Unite All Anti-Harrison Men On the Ohio Senator--Foraker Said to Be in the Deal--Platt, It is Said, Has Promised to Deliver the New York Delegation, and Quay Will Look Out for Pennsylvania--A Story That May Be Taken with a Grain of Salt--Congressional and Other Washington News.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—As a result of last Saturday's conference between ex-Senator Platt and Senator Quay, held in this city, it is said to-night that John Sherman, of Ohio, is now a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. He will remain, the story goes, in the contest until the nomination is made at Minneapolis four weeks hence. The fact was made known to Senator Sherman's friends in the house of representatives to-day. As is well known the anti-Harrison Republicans have been casting about for some time for an available candidate with which to defeat President Harrison's renomination.

Senator Sherman has always been looked upon as an available man, but he expressed himself as being unwilling to enter the field. At the conference of last Saturday, however, Mr. T. C. Platt insisted that the vote of New York be more readily secured for Senator Sherman than for any other man whose name had been proposed, and in this Senator Quay concurred.

A REPORTED DEAL.

Within the past week it has been contended by many of the Republicans that while President Harrison could be renominated, he could not be re-elected. This argument, it is said, was presented to Senator Sherman with the assurance that he would receive the support of a large part of the New York delegation and the delegations entire from Pennsylvania and Ohio. It was something of a question whether the Foraker men in Ohio would support Senator Sherman, but that embarrassment was gotten over by an understanding that if Sherman were nominated and elected his influence would be used to have ex-Governor Foraker succeed him in the United States senate.

The Foraker people, it is further claimed, are not particularly disposed to defeat President Harrison. However, as Secretary Foster accomplished the defeat of Foraker, they feel that President Harrison's re-election would mean a continuation of Foster in the cabinet, and to this they object. If Senator Sherman is willing to trade fairly with them they prefer his election to the election of Harrison.

THEY ARE WILLING.

Two prominent representatives in the house from Ohio, Representatives Caldwell, of Cincinnati, and Representative Taylor, of Cleveland, both of whom are personal friends of ex-Governor Foraker, say that Senator Sherman's nomination will be agreeable to them. This would indicate that an understanding has been reached whereby Senator Sherman will, hereafter, be regarded as President Harrison's principal opponent. It is understood that ex-Senator Platt would not agree to influence the New York delegation in favor of any other candidate than Senator Sherman. It appeared that this resulted in consolidating the anti-Harrison Republicans upon the Ohio senator. It is reported that General Alger is satisfied with the programme. It is the belief that he can control a number of southern delegates who are now put in the column as favorable to Harrison. Alger is willing to have these delegates support Senator Sherman, and in view of this fact there has been a considerable boom for Sherman among the politicians in the last twenty-four hours.

Senator Sherman has the advantage. Up to date it has been generally assumed that he was not a candidate. Now is the best time for the active politicians who favored him to work up his selection before the meeting of the Minneapolis convention. They are losing no time, and from appearances an unusually strong combination has been effected in his interest.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Yellowstone Park Bill in the Senate. Mr. Dingley Makes a Surprising Statement--Democratic Economy for Campaign Purposes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The river and harbor bill was received by the senate from the house and was referred to the committee on commerce. The conference report on urgent deficiency bill was presented and agreed to. Senate bill to establish the boundaries of Yellowstone Park was then taken up and gave rise to considerable discussion.

Mr. Vest said that he would submit to the passage of the bill, not because his judgment approved of it, but because he could not help himself. He did not believe, however, that the persistent and unscrupulous lobby that had always opposed legislation in the interest of the park, would permit the passage of the bill through the house of representatives. The lobby that he referred to wanted a railroad charter authorizing the building of a railroad into the park; and the passage of the bill segregating a portion of it on the north would defeat that purpose. In reference to a remark made by Mr. Berry to the effect that the Yellowstone Park was maintained for the benefit of rich people only, Mr. Vest asserted that there was no like extent of travel anywhere

so cheap as a trip to the Yellowstone Park. American tourists spent \$150,000,000 a year in European travel, and if the Yellowstone Park were among the Italian or Swiss Alps every American who went abroad would visit it and would cross the ocean for the purpose, but, as it was an American wonder, Americans went away from it. The people who visited the park were generally people of moderate means, who could not afford a trip to Europe.

Mr. Berry argued that the government ought not to be engaged in running parks or in raising wild animals. Already there was a scandal abroad in regard to that park. He would, therefore, not vote to enlarge the Yellowstone park, but would vote to abolish it.

Mr. Gorman took part in the discussion and criticized the motives of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in trying to keep the monopoly of railroad traffic to the park. That company, he said, ought to be content with all the privileges already granted to it.

After a discussion that lasted nearly two hours, the bill was passed—yeas, 32; nays, 18;—and then the senate proceeded to executive business, and when the doors were re-opened, adjourned.

In the House.

The sundry civil bill created quite a stir in the house to-day. It was explained that the appropriation carried by the bill is \$13,000,000 less than that carried by existing law. Mr. Cogswell, of Massachusetts, asserted that the bill had been reported prematurely to shut many needed appropriations, and thus reduce the amount carried by the bill for party purposes, pending a presidential election.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, created some surprise by stating that the much abused billion dollar Congress was not entitled to the name, for the expenditures authorized by it would not exceed \$700,000,000.

After the reference of a few senate bills and the granting of a dozen leaves of absence the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Lester, of Iowa, in the chair) on the sundry civil appropriation bill, general debate being limited to five hours.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, stated that the amount appropriated by the bill was \$25,157,787, against an estimate of \$35,183,953, and an appropriation for the current year of \$38,395,363.

A PARTISAN MEASURE.

Mr. Cogswell, of Massachusetts, said that the bill was supposed to carry appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year 1893. If this session should be the average length of a long session this bill was fully three months in advance of its usual time. Whether it was reported thus prematurely in order to shut out appropriations for expenditures which Congress might see fit to authorize, and thus reduce the amount the bill carried for party purposes, pending a Presidential election and in utter disregard of public interest, was for the majority of the committee reporting the bill to explain.

It was claimed that the bill reduced the expenditures carried by the existing law some \$13,000,000. But this reduction had been made by refusing to the country the appropriations which were absolutely necessary. If he was to put a motto at the heading of this bill, it would be: "No saving, but postponement; no economy, but increased expenditures in the end."

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, attacked the bill as not conforming to the requirements of law and as paving the way to large deficiency appropriations at the second session. We were now within two months of the close of the present fiscal year for which the billion dollar Congress had appropriated, and it was impossible now to say—within a very small amount—what that Congress had expended. What had it been? Had it been a billion dollars? No; almost \$300,000,000 short of a billion dollars.

Mr. Dockery inquired whether the gentleman meant to say that of the billion and eight million dollars appropriated by the last Congress but \$700,000,000 would be expended before the close of the present fiscal year?

Mr. Dingley denied in the first place that any such amount had been appropriated, and in the second place asserted that the expenditures of the Fifty-first Congress would not exceed \$700,000,000.

The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

Shonk Will Hold His Seat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The house committee on elections to-day decided that Shonk, the Republican sitting member in the Pennsylvania contested election case of Reynolds vs. Shonk, is entitled to his seat. Twelve members were present and all but two of them voted in favor of Mr. Shonk (Mr. Doane, of Ohio, Republican, and Mr. Lawson, of Georgia, Democrat). The other two members present did not vote as they had not fully considered the case. Argument was begun in the Alabama contest of McDuffie vs. Turpin, immediately after the vote in the Shonk case.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Raun investigation was continued. Major S. N. Clark, one of the correspondents of the New York Tribune, testified that soon after the completed files order was issued he had an interview with Commissioner Raun in reference to articles published in a New York paper attacking Commissioner Raun's administration. One of the charges was that George E. Lemon had endorsed a note for the commissioner. The commissioner said there was not a word of truth in the article.

Free iron ore, and free refined sugars are the two propositions which are now beginning to enter into the calculations of a number of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee as measures which should be reported to the house and passed at this session as part of the tariff policy of the majority in the house. The matter at present is in the stage of discussion, and no conclusion has been reached by the majority of the ways and means committee.

The special committee of the house judiciary committee, to which was committed the investigation of the charges made against Judge Boorman, of Louisiana, agreed upon the outline of the report it will make. The committee was unanimous. It finds that in several instances the conduct of Judge Boorman in rulings and charges was culpable, and that he was technically guilty of unlawfully holding funds of the registry of the court.

The President approved the "act to encourage ship building" within an hour after its receipt from the house committee on enrolled bills.

## A COLORED BISHOP

May Be Elected by the Methodists, if Any at All Are Chosen.

THE FLOOD GATES OF ELOQUENCE

Thrown Open When the Proposition to Let Bishop Merrill Explain the Changes in the Constitution is Made--Dr. Buckley Turns a Neat Point and Carries It--Resolution Opposing the Intention to Keep the World's Fair Open on Sunday--A Short Session.

OMAHA, NEB., May 10.—It seems to be the prevailing opinion among the lay delegates this morning that there will be no bishops elected at this session. The committee on episcopacy was expected to report to-day but the committee will not be ready on account of the fact that the colored brethren are pulling every possible string to secure the election of a colored bishop. The final report of the committee on episcopacy will probably come about Thursday or Friday of this week.

The fight over the editorial charge of the Advocate at St. Louis is growing very interesting. It lies between Dr. Mason, of St. Louis, Dr. Breder Maston, of St. Louis, Dr. Bowman Young, of Kansas City, and Dr. Creighton, of the Nebraska Wesleyan University.

Dr. Curtis, of Chicago, and Dr. Matfield, of Omaha, are candidates for the position held by Dr. Stowe, of Cincinnati, agent of the book concern. Some very energetic wire pulling is going on along the lines, the minutes are becoming voluminous and a full hour every morning is consumed in reading and correcting them.

FLOOD GATES OF ELOQUENCE.

The order of the day was the report of the committee on constitution and everybody expected that the flood gates of eloquence would be thrown wide open. Mr. Buckley moved that inasmuch as Bishop Merrill, was chairman of the constitution committee, he be requested to explain the changes suggested by the report.

Dr. Nealey was opposed to the idea of permitting any of the bishops to speak. Even explanations he said were some time a very strong argument.

Dr. Miloy, of Drew seminary, said: "I am surprised that Dr. Nealey should make such a speech as that which he has just made. It is possible that we afraid to let our bishops speak upon the topics that come before the body."

Dr. Buckley took the floor and argued vehemently for the motion to permit Bishop Merrill to speak. He referred to the former action of the conference on similar occasions. There were two diseases that broke out in a general conference. One was bishopophilia, a sort of natural fear of bishops. The other was bishopophobia [laughter and applause], an intense desire to be elected to the episcopacy. He hoped that neither of those would so warp the minds of the brethren that they would not have confidence in the impartiality of the bishops to such an extent as to exclude them from the floor. It was a bad state of things if the church had come to such a state that the supreme officers of the denomination could not be given opportunity to speak in the conference upon important subjects. The resolution giving Bishop Merrill the privilege of explaining the report on the constitution was carried.

OUTVOSED TO SUNDAY OPENING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The rules were suspended here, however, and the committee on the Columbian Exposition was called for. The report declared strongly against Sunday opening.

In closing the report said: "Better that the Columbian Exposition should be opened at all than that the gates be opened on Sunday." The committee heartily favored the appropriation of \$5,000,000 of government funds, provided that the gates be closed on Sunday, but if the gates were to be open on the Sabbath, then the conference was asked to oppose the appropriation. The committee recommended that a telegram bearing the sentiments of the report be sent at once to the President of the United States and to Congress.

Several vigorous speeches were made favoring the resolution. The preamble and resolutions were endorsed, but were recommended for revision. The committee was instructed to send the proposed telegram to Washington. The conference then took up the report of the commission on constitution.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The report of the committee on constitution was considered by paragraphs, Dr. Nealey taking the floor to explain the first section. The first declaration was that at the first three sections of the present discipline are unconstitutional. This is combatted, as it is held that this would compel all acts of the general conference to be reviewed by the annual conference.

Dr. J. M. Buckley held that the restrictive rules were not all that belonged to the constitution. If that were the case the general conference could annihilate it by a majority of one. But the serious dangers to which other speakers had referred, relating to the rights of laymen to sit in the conference, did not exist. Their rights were secure, even if they had been admitted by constitutional amendment. The restrictive rules guaranteed them their seats in the conference.

Mr. Field, of Philadelphia, the first layman to speak on the subject, then took the floor. He said that the constitution commission had kept its work wonderfully secret. They had retired to the classic shades of Chautauqua and then to the more quiet shades of Indianapolis, and finally they had come before the conference with a prodigious big black book that looked like the ark of the covenant [great laughter] and wanted the conference to make these radical changes in the constitution without sufficient time for consideration. Mr. Field, therefore, moved that the whole discussion of changes in the constitution be postponed until the next general conference. His motion was put and lost. Adjourned.

## TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Forty-two Miners Killed in a Mine in the State of Washington.

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 10.—A terrible explosion occurred in the coal mines at Roslyn, Washington.

Forty-two miners were killed. The men were working on the fourth level. Six bodies have already been taken out.

CLEVELAND AND HILL.

Both Chaired at the Connecticut Democratic Convention, but the Former the Favorite.

NEW HAVEN, CT., May 10.—The Democratic state convention was called to order in the Hyperion theatre at 10 o'clock this morning by Clinton B. Davis, chairman of the state central committee. Judge Walsh, of New Britain, was then introduced as temporary president of the convention. Judge Walsh made a speech of half an hour's duration.

With regard to the selection of delegates, Judge Walsh said that they ought to go untrammelled and unpledged by any instructions, and if so the convention could predict that their choice would be overwhelmingly approved at the polls at the November election.

The committee on credentials reported that there was no contesting delegations and a long list of vice presidents and secretaries. General E. Bradley, of New Haven, who was chosen as permanent chairman, was escorted to the platform and briefly addressed the convention.

The mention of the name of Cleveland aroused unbounded enthusiasm. The delegates rose in their seats, cheered and threw up their hats, and when it subsided three cheers were called for and given lustily to the ex-President. But the echo had not died away when a Hill man called for three cheers for the ex-governor of New York, and then there was more cheering, but the enthusiasm over the mention of the name of Cleveland was the greater, while a few hisses were heard during the cheers of the Hill men.

The delegates are Alvan P. Hyde, of Hartford; Carlos French, of Seymour; James B. Shannon, of Norwich, and E. C. Benedict, of Greenwich.

The platform declares allegiance to the principles upon which the party is founded, and demands a revision of the tariff along the lines of the Democratic national platform of 1888, and in particular demands free raw materials; denounces the McKinley bill; declares for a stable currency of gold, silver and paper founded upon coined money of the least obtainable fluctuations in value; denounces the free coinage of silver and the Sherman act of 1890; applauds the integrity, statesmanship and patriotism of the administration of Grover Cleveland; denounces the administration of Benjamin Harrison, and commends the attitude of the Democratic members of the general assembly of the state in recent election complications. Not a word was said as to instructing delegates for any particular candidate.

Grover Has Nothing to Say.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A reporter of the World to-day sent a copy of Henry Watterson's statement that Grover Cleveland was preparing a letter of withdrawal to Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Watterson's statement was returned with the following, having Mr. Cleveland's name on the back: "I have nothing to say upon the subject."

BIG FIRE AT HAMLIN.

The Business Square of the County Seat Lincoln Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., May 10.—A destructive conflagration licked up the greater part of the business square of Hamlin, the county seat of Lincoln county, Saturday night. A lighted cigar stump is thought to have been the cause of the fire, which started in Wyson's grocery, and, consuming the adjoining buildings, spread rapidly through the residence of B. H. Baker, Dr. W. S. Sowles' house and the office and store of Robert Hager and John Wyson's livery stable.

There is no fire department in Hamlin, and nothing could be done but wait till the fire went out, which it did not do till the last of the row of houses ending on the Mud river bank was consumed. The wind, which was blowing at a lively rate, fanned the flames and added to the hopelessness of extinguishing them. The only wonder is that a single dwelling is left to mark the site, and as it is the loss is comparatively great, amounting to nearly \$20,000. The insurance will cover half of the loss, being about \$10,000.

THE FIRE RECORD.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the stable of Henry Guse, on West Sixty-sixth street, destroying the building and roasting to death twenty-seven horses belonging to various parties. The fire spread to a building adjoining occupied in the upper floors by a number of tenants, who made their escape with difficulty. Three firemen were injured. Loss from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

St. John, N. B., May 10.—A look over the ruins of Fairville to-day shows that exactly forty buildings, exclusive of barns, were burned, and that fifty-three families were made homeless. The loss exceeds \$75,000 and the insurance less than \$30,000.

OTTAWA, ONT., May 10.—Thackeray's printing and sash mill was destroyed by fire to-day, with all its contents. Loss \$80,000; insurance \$10,000.

PETERBORO, ONT., May 10.—The Ontario Canoe Company's factory at Ashburnham was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$25,000, no insurance.

NOT A LAKE OF FIRE.

But a Plain Floor—John Geiger Sues an I. O. O. F. Lodge for Damages.

CHICAGO, May 10.—John Geiger to-day sued Court Valley Lodge No. 169, I. O. O. F., for \$25,000 damages, claiming that while being initiated the officers of the lodge compelled him to jump into a supposed lake of fire to show his courage. He says that instead of getting a plunge in the lake he was landed on the floor and broke his leg in three places.

J. O. U. A. M. in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., May 10.—Reports to-day in the state council Junior Order United American Mechanics show an increase during the year of 125 councils and 7,293 members.

## CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

The Holy See Adopts Archbishop Ireland's Policy.

THE FAIRBULT-STILLWATER

Plank Cordially Endorsed--Text of the Deliverance of the Vatican on the Subject--The Pope Ratifies and Approves the Archbishop's Idea. Patrick Greiville Nugent Indicted. A Disastrous Forest Fire--Other Foreign News.

ROME, May 10.—The following is the text of the deliverances of the Holy See toward Archbishop Ireland's educational policy, as set forth in what is known as the Fairbault-Stillwater (Minn.) plank.

Rome, April 30, 1892.

To Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, Minn.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVEREND SIR:—It has pleased your grace to submit to the judgment of the Holy See the arrangement you deemed well to make for elementary schools at Fairbault and Stillwater, Minn., in your diocese, in order to provide in the best manner possible for the spiritual welfare of the children confided to your pastoral care.

This wise resolution of your grace seemed all the more prudent because the aforesaid arrangement, even though it regarded only separate and exceptional cases, still appeared to many of the bishops, to the members of the lower clergy and lower laity as hardly worthy of approval, may be because they were not as well acquainted with the circumstances and conditions of the transaction as they ought to have been in order to have been able to pronounce thereof a fair opinion.

For that reason his holiness confided the examination of this important question to a committee of cardinals chosen from the sacred congregation of the propaganda. In a meeting held on the 21st instant, after weighing carefully the grave reasons adduced by your grace with so much clearness, which induced you to enter into the arrangement mentioned above, and considering the declarations, worthy of every praise, which shows that in the matter of education your grace has always wished to maintain inviolate the principles set forth by the holy see, and commended to the observance of the bishops by the councils of Baltimore, particularly the third council, their eminences gave their decision on the question submitted to them as it is found in the accompanying document, and his holiness has ratified and approves the same.

By order of his holiness, and with great pleasure to myself, I must not fail to inform your grace that your expressions of respect, filial obedience and unalterable adherence to the holy see and its teachings, of which you have given splendid proofs, have been most acceptable to the sovereign pontiff and myself and have strengthened the full confidence of the holy see in your wisdom and piety.

"Finally I pray that God may preserve your grace and protect you always. Your grace's most devoted servant, M. CARD. LEPODOWSKI, Prefect, IGNAZIUS, ARCHBISHOP OF DAMIATA, Secretary."

In special congregation of the propaganda held on the 21st of April, 1892, to consider the question what judgment is to be formed of the arrangement entered into by Archbishop Ireland concerning the two schools at Fairbault and Stillwater, Minn., in this case they decided to reply affirmatively and without derogating from the decrees from the councils of Baltimore on parochial schools, that the arrangement entered into by Archbishop Ireland concerning the schools at Fairbault and Stillwater, taking into consideration all the circumstances, can be tolerated. In an audience held on the same day, His Holiness deigned to approve the resolution of the cardinals given above.

IGNAZIUS, ARCHBISHOP OF DAMIATA, Secretary.

SAVED THE MAGAZINE.

A Forest Fire That Might Have Had Serious Results.

BORDEAUX, May 10.—Great excitement was occasioned here by a fire that was raging in a pine forest near the city. The powder magazine, in which was stored a large quantity of explosives, was in close proximity to the forest, and it was feared that the intense heat of the burning trees or the sparks that were blown hither and thither by the wind, would cause an explosion, the effects of which would have been disastrous. The townspeople turned out in force to assist the firemen, and their experience in fighting previous forest fires in the vicinity of Bordeaux stood them in good stead. Back fires were started, and this prevented the flames from reaching too close to the magazine, and finally the fire burned itself out. Five hundred acres of valuable timber land was burned over.

A Nobleman Indicted.

LONDON, May 10.—The grand jury to-day returned a "true bill" against the Hon. Patrick Greiville-Nugent, who is charged with having assaulted Miss Marion Lynette Price in the compartment of a carriage on the London, Brighton & South Coast railway on the night of April 18. The case is in the North London session, to which court it was sent by Magistrate Shell, of the Westminster police court, where the preliminary hearings took place.

John C. New to Visit His Home.

LONDON, May 10.—Mr. John C. New, the American consul general here, will sail for New York on the Inman line steamer City of Chicago, which sails from Liverpool to-morrow. Mr. New, who will be accompanied by his daughter, intends to pay a visit to his home in Indianapolis.

Battle in Africa.

ZANZIBAR, May 10.—Intelligence has reached here from the interior of Africa that the forces of the British East Africa company, under command of Captain Nelson, have had an engagement with the Mubura tribe near Teita, and that the natives were defeated after

losing many of their number killed. The British forces have recaptured a number of slave caravans.

Battle in Venezuela.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Herald's Venezuela cable advises say 400 government troops and 350 insurgents have had a fight, the latter leaving nearly 100 dead and lying on the field and the government leaving twenty-five dead.

A CONFEDERATE FLAG

Comes Near Causing a Riot in Charleston, This State.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 10.—This city was beautifully draped to-day with flags and bunting to do honor to the Confederate veterans from various parts of the state who met here to-day to commemorate the birthday of Stonewall Jackson and to decorate the graves of their fallen comrades. There were about 400 in the parade and everything passed off quietly until the procession had returned to headquarters, when it was discovered that a young man had displayed a Confederate flag and a union flag from the windows of his office on capitol street. This so enraged an old union soldier and a young Republican politician that they appeared in front of the office and ordered the offensive flag removed, which caused much excitement.

For some time there has been strong indications of trouble, but cooler heads prevailed. The affair is greatly regretted by all ex-Confederates who took part in the day's celebration.

THE WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Meeting of the Biennial Convention of the Federation.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The corridors of the Palmer house were thronged to-day with ladies. The Federation of Women's Clubs is about to hold its biennial convention and nearly 400 delegates have already arrived. Many more are expected by to-morrow, when the convention opens. Many well known women will attend, including Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Susan G. Cook, Mrs. Mary E. Mumford and Jennie June. The object of the federation is to discuss and compare the methods of conducting women's clubs the world over in order to mutually benefit each other.

At a meeting of the national council of women this afternoon the question of a suitable business dress for women—one which could be worn in traveling, on the street and about work—was considered by a committee consisting of Mrs. Anne Jenness Miller, Frances E. Russell, Dr. Emery, Miss Octavia W. Bates and Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker.

THE SISTERSVILLE FIELD

Entered by the Standard—It Gets Control of Valuable Property.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 10.—The Standard Oil Company has entered the Sistersville, W. Va., oil field, and proposes to have some of the production of the great salt water pool. The first purchase made by the Standard through its Ohio development company, the Ohio Oil Company, is the property of the Miller's Run Oil Company.

The property consists of between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of land, and the price paid was \$115,000. There are six producing wells in the territory which have an aggregate production of about 300 barrels a day. The leases are all located on the Ohio side of the river, and from present indications are almost in the heart of the field.

Two Distinguished Convicts.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., May 10.—Patrick J. Elliott, the slayer of Osborn, was received at the penitentiary to-day. He will be put to sorting buckets and claspas.

Ralph Paize, the Painesville bank wreckee, was received this afternoon on a ten years' sentence. He will be assigned to the books of the state shop.

Huntington's Brick Pavements.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., May 10.—The city council last night decided to lay five more squares of firebrick pavement, making altogether thirty squares, of which eight have been laid.

The John Porter Brick Company, of New Cumberland, has the contract for seven, and the contract for the last five have not yet been let.

They Will Hang.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., May 10.—The supreme court to-day confirmed the sentences of death in the case of Chas. Craig and Edward McCarthy, the Cincinnati murderers, who have been confined in the prison "annex" many months. The decision is unanimous. McCarthy will hang August 5, and Craig one week later.

Ohio Appointment.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., May 10.—Governor McKinley appointed Col. Thos. W. Moore, of Marietta, as trustee of the Athens Insane Asylum, vice Hon. A. C. Thompson, resigned, for the term ending the second Monday in April, 1895.

Steamship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 10.—Arrived—Havel, New York.

LONDON, May 10.—Sighted—City of Paris, New York; Darrowmore, Baltimore.

BREMEN HAVEN, May 10.—Arrived—Weaver, New York.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Arrived—Elbe, Bremen; Russia, Hamburg; Maasdam, Rotterdam.

Burglars Commit a Murder.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 10.—At Toccoa, Ga., last night, burglars broke into the Toccoa bank. They killed James Carter, the watchman, crushing his head with a crow bar. They failed to rob the bank. Several parties are under arrest under suspicion.

Confederate Memorial Day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 10.—Confederate Memorial Day was generally observed throughout the South with the usual impressive ceremonies.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, showers; winds becoming southwest; slightly cooler.

For Ohio, showers, followed by fair west winds; cooler by Wednesday night, with winds becoming northwest.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

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